

4.—*Descriptions of some South African Heterocera (Lepidoptera).*—By
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The species described in this paper were sent to me some years ago by the Director of the South African Museum, Dr. L. Péringuey. The types are all in that Museum, and some co-types in the State Museum, Stockholm.

The existence in South Africa of the palaeartic genus *Chondrostega* and of a genus *Trichiurana*, very nearly allied to *Trichiura*, is of great geographical interest.

ARCTIIDAE.

GEN. POECILARCTIA, nov. gen.

Proboscis short and weak. Palpi porrect, short, not extending beyond frons; last joint minute, obliquely pointed. Head and thorax clothed with hair. Antennae of male bipectinate with moderate branches. Eyes smooth. Frons without prominence. Fore tibiae normal, unarmed, hind tibiae with short apical spurs, medial spurs absent. Fore wing with vein 3 from close to angle of cell; 4, 5 from angle or very briefly stalked; 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9 stalked, 10, 11 on a long stalk from cell. Hind wing with 3, 4, 5 from angle of cell, 6, 7 from upper angle, 8 from middle of cell.

Differs in venation from all African genera of Arctiidae.

POECILARCTIA VENATA, n. sp.

Head yellowish with a large black patch between the antennae; palpi black, scarlet below; thorax white with black mesial stripe, patagia edged with black; tegulae laterally edged with black; femora scarlet, white below, tips black; tibiae and tarsi black; abdomen pale yellow above, whitish below, with dorsal, lateral and sublateral series of black spots; fore wing above white with all the veins broadly lined with black, costal edge scarlet towards base; hind wing above and below yellow with the veins 6-8 narrowly black at termen; fore wing below nearly as above but the ground-colour yellowish. Expans. 42 mm.

Mashonaland: Salisbury (Dr. J. M. Melle).—S. African Museum.

LASIOCAMPIDAE.

GEN. CHONDROSTEGA, Led.

CHONDROSTEGA RUFICORNIS, n. sp.

♂. Body and wings fuscous, thorax darker blackish, densely clothed with long hairs; wings sometimes with an obsolete paler discal fascia, more distinct on the underside of hind wing; frontal protuberance short, entirely hidden by the long hairs; antennae broadly pectinated to tip, rufous yellow; fore tibiae very short with two long apical claws, the inner claw longer and curved; vein 8 of fore wing absent, 7 curved and emitted from the same point as 6 and the common stalk of 9 and 10; veins 9 and 10 to the termen; hind wing with vein 8 from near the base, two accessory veinlets at base. Length of fore wing 12 mm., expans. 27 mm.

Cape: Calvinia District, Loeries Fountain.—S. African Museum and State Museum in Stockhohn.

GEN. TRICHIURANA, nov. gen.

Nearly allied to the palaearectic genus *Trichiura*, but differing in having naked eyes; veins 7 and 8 of fore wing briefly stalked from end of cell and the veins 9 and 10 much longer than their stalk; Venation of hind wing completely agreeing with my figure in *Iris*, vol. vii, pl. 3, fig. 3. Frons with a pointed corneous prominence. Antennae in both sexes bipectinate to tip, with the branches shorter in the female.

TRICHIURANA MERIDIONALIS, n. sp.

♂. Head, thorax and legs cinereous; abdomen brownish; eyes surrounded by blackish hairs; fore wing above whitish with blackish veins; termen, costa and hind margin fuscous, a black discal point and irregular blackish stripes along veins 2 and 5; hind wing on both sides and fore wing below fuscous; cilia very broad fuscous. Length of fore wing 14 mm.

In the ♀ the upper part of the wings is more uniformly greyish with fuscous ciliae; fore wing with a black discal point and an obsolete fuscous median fascia. Length of fore wing 18 mm.

Orange Free State, Smithfield.—S. African Museum.

GEN. BERALADE, Walk.

BERALADE (CHILENA) PARVA, n. sp.

♂. Head and thorax above dark fuscous; pectus, legs and abdomen

much paler yellowish brown; antennae pale yellow; fore wing above dark fuscous with two short whitish streaks at base, an indistinct pale dot with blackish ring at end of cell and an oblique dentate blackish line from apex to hind margin beyond middle; this line rather broadly edged with white on inner side from apex to vein 5 or 4; terminal area speckled with whitish scales; hind wing pale greyish, darker in terminal area, especially at apex and tornus. Length of fore wing 10 mm., expans. 23 mm.

Cape Colony: Kimberley.—S. African Museum.

The smallest known species of the genus *Beralade*; very distinct but undoubtedly allied to *B. Levenna* and *Marshalli*. Eyes hairy.

GEN. BOMBYCOPSIS, Feld.

BOMBYCOPSIS CAPICOLA, n. sp.

Head, thorax and abdomen greyish yellow brown, abdomen hardly paler; fore wing above from base to beyond the middle yellowish brown with the antemedial line obsolete and the discal line fuscous but very indistinct and narrow, nearly straight; post discal area paler, greyish, clothed with pale feathered scales and marked with an irregular series of dark streaks between the veins, ending in a darker point or streak at hind margin; all the veins distinct yellowish; hind wing greyish yellow, unicolorous in the male, marked with a diffused median darker fascia in the female; both wings below yellowish with the veins a little darker and very distinct in the female. Length of fore wing 15–20 mm., expans. 36–46 mm.

Cape Colony.—S. African Museum.

Allied to *B. bipars*, Walk., and *metallicus*, Dist.; differing from both in having the transverse lines of fore wing nearly obsolete and very narrow. The eyes are clothed with long hairs.

GEN. GLOCIA, Saalm.

GLOCIA STRAMINEA, n. sp.

♂. Pale stramineous, slightly sericeous; antennae blackish with long ferruginous branches; eyes hairy, bordered with black hairs; tibiae and tarsi brownish; wings above unicolorous without markings; fore wing below infuscated in the cell, at middle of costal margin and at base of the areas 3 and 4; area 5 nearly white. Length of fore wing 18–19 mm., expans. 40 mm.

South Africa.—S. African Museum and State Museum, Stockholm.

GEN. CYMATOPACHA, nov. gen.

Palpi broad, hardly reaching beyond the frons. Eyes smooth. Antennae of female bipectinate to apex. Head and thorax clothed with long hairs. Tarsi without hairs. Hind tibiae with short apical spurs. Wings as in *Pachypasa*, but with termen distinctly and regularly sinuous; hind wings with costa lobed at base and slightly incised before middle. Fore wing with veins 4 and 5 from nearly the same point; 6 and 7 stalked, 8 from apex of cell; 9 and 10 stalked, shorter than their stalk; 9 to termen. Hind wing with veins 4 and 5 on a short stalk; 8 anastomosing with 7 near base; praecostal cell small, emitting a cluster of accessory costal veinlets into the basal lobe.

Cymatopacha agrees in venation with *Mimopacha*, Auriv., but differs by having the termen regularly sinuous and the hind wing without hyaline discal spot. From *Pachypasa* it differs by the venation of the fore wing.

CYMATOPACHA OBSCURA, n. sp.

♀. Hoary grey; head and thorax fuscous; wings dark grey, densely suffused with fuscous; basal and medial area of fore wing dark fuscous, distally determined by the dark dentate very oblique post-medial line, which is filled out distally with yellowish grey; an indistinct fuscous and yellowish dentate submarginal line from near apex to hind margin behind middle. Hind wing paler on inner margin with the submarginal line of fore wing indistinctly continued across the middle. Underside nearly as the upperside but much paler. Expans. 81 mm.

S. Rhodesia: Bulawayo (R. W. E. Tucker).—S. African Museum.

GEN. PACHYPASA, Walk.

PACHYPASA SERICEOFASCIATA, n. sp.

♀. Fawn colour. Head and thorax above cinereous with a slight violaceous tint; thorax and abdomen below as well as the legs darker brownish; abdomen luteous. Fore wing with two oblique irregular pale violaceous grey bands, sometimes confluent at middle; proximal band from middle of costa to hind margin before middle, slightly excurved in middle; distal band from apex to hind margin a little behind middle, slightly bordered with fuscous on inner side and strongly dilated on outer side between vein 4 and tornus; an obsolete dark mark at apex of cell; no other markings. Hind wing uniformly

pale luteous fawn colour, not paler at termen. Ciliae a little darker. Expans. 70-78 mm.

Type in S. African Museum from Durban, Natal. Another specimen with the bands of fore wing confluent in the middle, in Janse's Collection from New Hanover.

Nearly allied to *P. capensis* and *albofasciata*, differing from *capensis* by the hind wing not being paler at termen and from the latter by the shape and colour of the bands of the fore wing.

PACHYPASA ALBOFASCIATA, n. sp.

♀. Vertex of head and thorax above grey. The latter with a fuscous mesial stripe; frons below the antennae, palpi and the whole underside dark rufous brown; fore wing above dark brown, paler towards outer margin; two oblique slightly waved whitish bands; first band antemedial, beginning at hind margin before middle and nearly straight to vein 5, thence curved to the middle of costa, where it is somewhat dilated; second band nearly straight from hind margin a little beyond middle to costa near apex, slightly incurved at veins 2 and 3; the ground-colour darker between the bands; hind wing fawn colour without markings; both wings below dark rufous brown; tarsi dark brown, not or slightly ringed with yellowish. Length of fore wing 39 mm.

♂. Smaller and much darker; head, thorax and fore wing above dark castaneous brown; thorax with some fine greyish lines in the middle, and the sides of the patagia clothed with paler hairs; the white bands of fore wing sharply contrasting with the dark ground-colour; underside of body and wings fuscous brown. Length of fore wing 23 mm.

South Africa: Cape Colony.—S. African Museum.

Seems to be nearly allied to *P. bifascia*, Walk., but without brown basal streak near the interior border of fore wing.

JANIDAE.

GEN. MARMAROPLEGMA, Wallengr.

MARMAROPLEGMA CONSPERSA, n. sp.

Forehead, antennae, legs, pectus, abdomen, underside of both wings as well as the upperside of hind wing pale ochreous yellow; vertex and thorax above hoary grey; fore wing above whitish grey uniformly conspersed with black scales without markings; costa and cilia

yellowish; hind wing above slightly conspersed with darker scales at termen. Length of fore wing 24 mm., expans. 53 mm.

South Africa.—S. African Museum. 1 ♂.

Venation and form of the wings as by *M. paragarda*, only differing in having vein 8 of hind wing free (not connected with the cell by a bar) and veins 5 and 6 of fore wing shortly separated at their origin.

NOTODONTIDAE.

GEN. ANTHEUA, Walk.

ANTHEUA RADIATA, n. sp.

♂. Head and thorax pale stramineous, patagia edged with yellow hairs; frons fuscous yellow; eyes surrounded by black hairs; femora black above; tibiae blackish with basal tuft of long whitish hairs; tarsi white, ringed with black; abdomen deep rufous above with broad lateral series of black tufts, white below and at extremity; fore wing whitish with all the veins broadly lined with black and greyish scales; base of the areas 2 and 3 filled out with such scales; hind wing stramineous yellowish at base and inner margin; both wings with a fine black terminal line more distinct on the under side and ending at vein 16 of hind wing; underside stramineous white with the veins more or less darkened in terminal area; antennae yellowish, bipectinate to near tip, branches very short in apical fifth. Length of fore wing 19 mm., expans. 45 mm.

Transvaal: Pilgrims' Rest (Miss Schunke)—S. African Museum. This well-marked species seems to be allied to *A. trivitta*, Hampson, from Abyssinia.

GEN. PARAPHLEBS, nov. gen.

Head and thorax clothed with hairs. Palpi porrect, not reaching beyond the frons. Eyes smooth, rather small. Antennae bipectinate to apex, branches moderately long. Proboscis and frenulum absent. Femora and tibiae hairy; tarsi naked; hind tibiae with 4 spurs; hind tarsi without distinct spines, the pulvilli nearly as long as the claws. Abdomen a little longer than hind wing, stout, cylindrical, obtuse at apex and provided with a dense apical tuft of hairs; sides hairy. Wings formed completely as in some Limacodidae—for instance, *Contheyla vestita*, Walk. (Hampson, Faun. Brit. India. Moths, vol. i, p. 385, fig. 262).

Fore wing with vein 1 shortly forked at base, vein 1c absent, vein 3

well before angle of cell but nearer to 4 than 2, vein 5 from nearer to 6 than 4, vein 6 from upper angle of cell, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 free, 7 from 8 beyond 10. Hind wing with vein 1*a* to anal angle, 1*b* to an angle on termen, 1*c* rather distinct, weaker at base, 2-4 nearly as in fore wing, 5 nearer to 6 than 4 and slightly weaker than the other veins, 6 and 7 very briefly stalked, vein 8 free at base, then anastomosing with the cell to beyond middle as in the genus *Polelassothys*, Janse.

A very peculiar genus, which does not fit well in any of the hitherto proposed families of moths, but may provisionally be considered as an aberrant genus of the Notodontidae.

Some years ago I received specimens from Mr. A. J. T. Janse in Pretoria. The genus not being mentioned in his newly-published excellent monograph of the South African Notodontidae, leads me to suppose that he has considered the genus as foreign to the family.

It is often rather difficult to decide if the vein 1*c* of hind wing is present or not. In my opinion the vein 1*c* must be considered as present in *Paraphleps*. If so the genus, according to Hampson's newly-published key to the families of Lepidoptera, would belong to the Chrysopolomidae (Ectropidae),* with which it has no affinities at all.

PARAPHLEBS SINGULARIS, n. sp.

Head and thorax yellowish, more or less densely clothed with grey and blackish hairs; abdomen and tarsi ochraceous yellow; femora and tibiae with long, mostly greyish hairs; anal tuft darker in the female, with densely-packed greyish scales in the middle. Fore wing greyish variegated with fuscous, brown and pale yellow; basal area to antemedial line fuscous brown with convex distal margin, a paler stripe from base below the median vein and vein 2 nearly to termen partly pale yellow, partly brownish yellow, composed as it were of differently coloured spots; medial area proximally grey, distally brownish, a rather obscure brownish discal spot; postmedial line waved, blackish; terminal area fuscous with yellowish terminal spots between the veins; ciliae broad, yellowish with dark spots between the veins. Hind wing fuscous, slightly suffused with black at tornus; ciliae as in fore wing. Wings below yellowish more or less suffused with fuscous. Expans. 29-31 mm.

Transvaal: Barberton and Potgietersrust.—S. African Museum.

* I cannot agree with Sir G. F. Hampson in rejecting old family names because they are not taken from the oldest genus at present included in the family. The law of priority seems to require that the oldest name of families be used as well as of genera and species.

The sexes are nearly alike. The female only differs by the branches of the antennae being a little shorter and the anal tuft filled up in the middle by a mass of grey scales.

It would be of great interest to know the first stages of this peculiar moth.

LIMACODIDAE.

GEN. PARATHOSEA, nov. gen.

Palpi upturned, falciform, appressed to the frons, nearly reaching base of antennae, smoothly scaled, last joint conical. Antennae in male bipectinated to tips, the branches rather short and gradually shorter towards the apex. Thorax scaled, with long tuft on meta-thorax. Abdomen at base with two large dorsal crests of scales. Middle and hind tibiae very broadly clothed with hairs; hind tibiae with 4 spurs. First joint of middle and hind tarsi clothed with very long hairs, the following joints with shorter hairs or nearly smooth. Fore wing with veins 4 and 5 from a point, 6 a little nearer to apex of cell, 7, 8, 9 stalked, 10 and 11 free from the cell; 11 straight. Hind wing with veins 6 and 7 stalked, 8 somewhat thickened at base and connected with the cell beyond its middle by a very short oblique bar.

I have not been able to refer the following species to any of the hitherto described genera of Limacodidae. The palpi are peculiar, and distinguish the present genus from *Brachia*, Karsch, which in other respects seems to be rather nearly allied.

PARATHOSEA PÉRINGUEYI, n. sp.

♂. Head and antennae yellowish brown; palpi dark brown on underside, yellowish above. Thorax and legs dark brown, thorax above with plumbeous scales, especially on the patagia. Abdomen somewhat paler brown with the crests yellowish; apex of tibiae and the tarsi annulated with yellow. Fore wing above with the basal part dark brown with a strong plumbeous sheen in certain light: this basal dark field occupies three-fourths of the costa, but only the first third of the hind margin; its distal margin is therefore very oblique; it is marked from the end of the cell to the hind margin with a sharply dentate black line, and followed by an irregular pale yellowish, broad, oblique band from near apex of costa to hind margin; this band is ill-defined and more or less filled up with irregular spots and patches of greyish scales; a terminal rather broad dark band more or less spotted with yellowish; cilia broad, greyish brown, with a distinct yellow basal

line. Hind wing fuscous without markings; cilia with a yellowish line at base and a whitish line near margin. Underside of both wings fuscous with yellowish veins; hind wing broadly yellowish at inner margin. Expans. 30-32 mm.

Transvaal: Potgietersrust and Marico River.—S. African Museum.

ARBELIDAE.

GEN. ARBELODES, Karsch (non Hampson).

ARBELODES COLLARIS, n. sp.

♂. Head, palpi, fore coxae, shoulders and base of tegulae dark fuscous or blackish; hind edge of tegulae broadly whitish; patagia whitish, black at base, forming with a black spot on fore edge of mesothorax a black collar ring; metathoracic crest large, blackish; abdomen pale fuscous brown with darker basal crest and divided anal tuft; underside and legs greyish; hind tibiae with four spurs; tarsi slightly annulated with black. Antennae with the shaft whitish and the pectination black, partly suffused with greyish. Fore wing fuscous with black and white markings; costa with a series of black spots from base to postmedial line; basal area black, defined by silvery white and strongly excurved below median nervure, a black spot from middle of hind margin to vein 2 followed by a whitish suffusion to postmedial line, a black somewhat wedge-shaped spot in middle of cell, the whole area between this spot and the post-medial line suffused with whitish; postmedial line black, nearly erect, irregularly waved and defined on inner side with white; terminal area greyish at termen with short, erect, black streaks between the veins. Hind wing fuscous, paler at base. Cilia fuscous brown, in distal half chequered with whitish spots between the veins. Underside of both wings dark fuscous without markings. Expans. 28-29 mm.

Transvaal: Potgietersrust. Type in S. African Museum and co-type in Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

Sir G. F. Hampson has overlooked the fact that Karsch, in his key to the genera of (Hollandiidae) Arbelidae, especially states that the fore wing has an areola ("Anhangszelle"). This being the case, *Arbelodes*, Hampson, is not the same genus as *Arbelodes*, Karsch, and must take the name of *Ortharbela*, Auriv.

Arbelodes collaris is undoubtedly nearly allied to *meridionalis*, Karsch, but can hardly be the same species, unless the description was made from a very badly-worn specimen.

In the collection kindly sent by Dr. L. Péringuey there is also a specimen of another species of *Arbelodes* from the same locality, but not in a fit condition to be described.

It may be noted here that the character on which Strand and Hampson founded the genus *Metarbelodes* is not constant, the vein 10 of fore wing sometimes in the same species (*umtaliana*) being emitted from vein 8, sometimes from the areola.

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